English territories, on which England insisted, shall be thus reserved. The feeling in the bellicose l'aris press was against any arrangement with England, but the the French government is doubtless delighted at being able to emerge from a serious situation without complications with Great Britain, and with a full pound of flesh from little Siam. A telegram from Bangkok indicates that the Siamese are deeply disappointed at not receiving the support of the English government, on which they reckoned in the dispute.

WHAT THE KAISER SAID, Thinks England's Giory on the Sea Would

Not Stand Severe Trial. BERLIN, July 29 .- An interesting comment made by Emperor William prior to his departure from Kiel for the Isle of Wight is reported. According to a member of his Majesty's suite a discusgoing on between high officials and the Emperor as to the possible outcome of the French dispute with Siam, when his Majesty remarked that England was not strong enough to assert herself against any European power or against the United States. He further declared that if ever she was brought into a conflict with any of the nations the belief in her formidable strength and her reputation as queen of the seas would burst like a soap bubble. A remarkable change occurred within the past few days in the tone of the German press and public conversation in regard to the Siamese imbroglio. Germany began to realize that she would be seriously affected in the event of a blockade of the Stamese coast, as, next to England, she controls the greater part of the trade with Siam. Communications were exchanged with Great Britain, and Germany had decided on the line c! conduct she would pursue should German vessels be interfered with by French war ships in Siamese waters. The newspapers discovered that something more was to be said than was contained in the dispatches published in the Tageblatt, and the Cologne Gazette and the

On the occasion of the Emperor's visit to Alsace-Lorraine in September a new flag | to be every one's outy to support us in obethat is designed to be used in place of the | dience of the law, rather than to counsel will be hoisted. The new flag will bear an imperial crown on a silver held which will be encircled by a white band resting on

Kreussering took the lead in outspoken op-

position to France. General satisfaction was expressed to-day when it became

known that France would, in view of

Stam's submission, withdraw the notifica-

tion of a blockade.

red and black bands. An analysis of the new Reichstag reveals that only four Hebrews hold seats. These are Herren Singer, Wurm, Stadthagen and Schoenland, all of whom are Socialists. Rather more than a quarter of the members are of poble birth. There is a preponderance of land owners and farmers, their number reaching 145, but there are no fewer than 110 lawyers in the new House. Among the members of the other professional divisions noted is a master chimney

Arthur Kube, of Berlin, who died a short time ago, bequeathed his entire fortune, amounting to between four and five million marks, to the city. This money, according to the terms of the bequest, is to be used to found a retreat for aged teachers (Protestant) of both sexes, whose vensions are not sufficient to enable them to live in the manner to which they were accustomed during their teaching days.

During a performance of "Hamlet" at the Creuznach Theater a few days ago Herr Arnat, a member of the company of the Berlin Court Theater, who was playing the title role, was struck in the last scene by the point of a sword close to one of his eyes. It is feared that the sight of the eye

has been destroyed. The Hon. Theodore Runyon, American minister to Germany, has been on a short trip to Mayence. He is now in Berlin. Mr. Haskins and his wife, daughter of Mr. Runyon, abandoned their proposed visit to the Engedine, owing to Mr. Haskins's health, which was not improved by his stay at Carishad. They have sailed from Bremen for New York.

Job for Dyrenforth. BRUSSELS, July 29 .- The Independence Belge says that in view of the disastrous effects of the recent drought the Belgian government is making preparations on a large scale for experiments in producing rainfall by artificial means.

GOT AWAY WITH \$7,500.

Three Negroes in Wichita Loot the Safe of the Pacific Express Company.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WICHITA, Kan., July 29 .- A Pacific express wagon was held upon the streets here about 9:30 o'clock to-night and robbed of \$7,500. On a telephone call a wagon went to the Wichita creamery to collect goods. When the wagon arrived at the creamery two negroes jumped in and told the driver to drive to the rear and while in an alley a third negro appeared. Covered by three revolvers, the messenger was compelled to open the safe. and, after emptying its contents into a bag,

GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for Sunday. WASHINGTON, July 29 .- For Indiana and Illinois-Generally fair; possibly local shunderstorms in extreme south portion; variable winds; warmer in northern Indians and northeastern Illinois. For Ohio-Generally fair; variable winds; slightly warmer in northeastern Ohio.

> Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, July 29.

Time. | Bar. Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Prec. 88 West Cloudy. 0.17 7 A. M. 30.04 74 7 P. M. 29.98 88 40 N'west. Pt cloudy 0.00 Maximum temperature, 92; minimum temperature, 72. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation for July 29, 1893:

Normal.... Mean..... Departure from normal...... Excess or deficiency since July 1 Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 -318 EDWARD E. PADDOCK, Observer Weather Bureau.

The Time Will Come.

Philadelphia Record. The time will come before many years when the sending of false news by telegraph will have penalties attached, so that when offenders shall have been convicted the punishment will fit the crime. The news cabled from London of the failure of a prominent banking house, and the news sent from Seattle of the disabling of the Mohican, are recent specimens of diabolical invention which should not pass unheeded. The people are entitled to protection against liars who steal by indirection, as well as against bolder and less dangerous thieves who lay hands directly upon what does not belong to them.

To Foreclose a \$3,220,000 Mortgage. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 29.—The Metropolitan Trust Company, of New York, has brought suit in the United States Court, at St. Paul, to foreclose a mortgage for \$3,220,-000 on the Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific Railroad Company, between St. Paul and Mankato, and between Morton and Watertown, S. D., now operated by the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway. A default of \$65,-000 in interest is charged.

Of Course.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GROVETON, Tex., July 29.-Bud and James Roche, brothers, aged sixteen and nineteen, respectively, were shot down while working on their farm near here, today, without a word of warning. A lynching will probably follow the capture of the

Cholera at Smerna.

WASHINGTON, July 29 .- Consul William E. Emmett, at Smyrna, cables the State Department that cholera exists in that port. The outbreak of the disease in this port of Mediterrean trade is regarded as of much significance.

Rear Admiral Brown in Charge, NORFOLK, Va., July 29.-Rear Admiral Brown took command of the Norfolk navy yard at 11 o'clock to-day, relieving Captain

Petter as commandant.

A MILD FORM OF ANARCHY

President Higinbotham Says Christians Want the Law Violated.

The White City Will Be Open To-Day-Inaccuracies in the Guide Book-Those Awful Algerian Girl Dancers Again.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, July 29 .- The world's fair will be open to-morrow, but that is about all that can be said of it. Gates and buildings will admit visitors as on Sundays before the last one, but no extraordinary attractions will be offered. A good portion of the exhibitors are put out by the order of the council of administration. Since the order went out last Saturday that the fair would be closed on Sunday very few exhibitors have made any provision for keeping open, and with some of them considerable preparation is necessary. The result will probably be that more exhibits will be closed tomorrow than on any previous Sunday. The council of administration received this afternoon the following telegram from Pittsburg:

Council of Administration-Any possible penalty for contempt of court in closing to-morrow in accordance with law will be a trifle to the cost of incurring the everlasting contempt of the country for inefficiency or trickery in recent delings with Stein injunction, if it results in even one re-opening. In behalf of national Sab-

bath closing committee. WILBUR F. CRATS, Chairman. S. S. GEORGE, secretary.

"The people who sent the message certainly cannot understand the situation we are in," said President Higinbotham. "They think we are tricking with the Stein injunction, and are immodest enough to say so. They seem, also, to think that it would be better for all of us to go to jail for disobedience of that injunction than to meur their displeasure by keeping the fair open, In other words, the Christian people do not want us to obey the law. They want us to still further disobey the mandate of the courts. It would seem Judge Stein will punish us, for what we have done already. I shall be disappointed if he does not. Certainly, if I were in his place, and he in mine, I should visit some punishment on him. I don't think that my position, my wealth or my connection with the fair ought to shield me in the least. And as I said, I shall be disappointed if Judge Stein does

not punish us all." -The Associated American Exhibitors have risen in revolt against the inaccuracies of the official catalogue, issued under the auspices of the exposition. For three months past the complaints against the errors in this guide book have been confined chiefly to visitors who purchased the document, but only found it serious trouble in leading them into hopeless confusion when endeavoring to do the fair under its direction, but the exhibitors themselves have now concluded that it is injurious to their interests and have issued a sharp letter to the publishers, Conkey & Co., which is to be followed by a protest to the director-general if a corrected edition be not forthcoming.

For the first time since his fight with

gate-keeper Thornby, Commissioner. St. Clair attended the meeting of the national commission to-day. He came in quietly and took a seat in the back of the house and took no part in the proceedings. At lo'clock the national commission suspended the regular proceedings to bear a number of men representing the American Exhibitor's Association. President Pangborn, of the association, was first to address the commission He explained that owing to lack of elevators for visitors to the fair few went up in the galleries of the buildings. There was a great lack of ventilation and in some of the buildings, more especially in the galleries, the air was almost etiling. He complained that on this account the grounds were frequently crowded with peo-ple when the buildings were al-most empty. "The dancing girls of Midway Plaisance," he said, "the scam of the brothels of the Orient, attracted more attention than the great Mannfactures and Liberal Arts Building. This should not be so. Something should b. done to induce the visitors to visit the exhibits. If there were plenty of guides to show visitors through the buildings more interest would be taken in the exhibits." Director-general Davis replied on behalf of the exposition management. He said if the exhibitors had such grievances as those of which Mr. Pangborn spoke they should have formulated them and sent them either to him or to the connoil of administration. The exposition company was anxions to please the exhibitors, and would do all it could. He referred to the bad treatment the fair was receiving at the hands of the railways, and said those corporations had not been showing the fair as much consideration as was accorded to the average country fair or agri-

The efforts to reduce the free list to the fair are proving so successful that Superintendent Tucker, of the department of admission, predicts that under the revision now taking place at least ten thousand season passes will be cut off. People who are conscious of their questionable right to free admission have been making the most of their passes since the orders for revision and reduction were issued, the attendance from this source having jumped from 30,000 to 40,000 a day. As the order cutting off the old passes goes into effect Aug. 1, it is expreted that after that date the daily free admissions will decrease to but little over twenty thousand.

Next week promises to be a lively one at the fair, every day being taken for the special exercises of some country. State or organization. On Monday, the engineers, after a short session in the Art Palace, will take possession of as much of Jackson Park as they can cover. In the evening there will be a grand illumination off Wooded island with lanterns and an open-air concert by five hundred or more voices from the Columbian chorus. New South Wales will have the run of things on Tuesday, and on Wednesday the National Union will have a programme at the fair. Thursday is Russian day, and on Friday the park will be given to Scotland's plaided warriors and dames. California pioneers' day is set for Saturday, and their exercises will wind up

the week. The paid admissions at the fair to-day were 93,700. The record of paid admissions to the exposition since opening day now

etande:	
May 1 (open-	July 11 102,531
ing day 128,96	65 July 12 91,336
May 30 (Dec-	July 13 93,134
	78 July 14 69,666
Total for May	July 15 96,522
(28 days)1,050,03	37 July 16 (8'd'y) 49,338
June 8 (Infan-	July 17 81,687
ta day) 135,2	81 July 18 102,281
June 15 (Ger-	July 19 90,163
man day) 165,0	69 July 20 129,873
Total for June	July 21 81,502
(30 days)2,675,1	13 July 22 111.917
July 1 106.0	32 July 24 79,237
July 2 (S'nd'y) 48,7	56 July 25 80,260
July 3 105,9	77 July 26 93,771
July 4 283,2	73 July 27 103,651
July 5 79,0	34 July 28 77,606
July 6 97,1	83 July 29 93,600
July 7 89,3	65
July 8 95,0	
July 9 (8'nd'y) 44.5	37 May 16,392,060
July 10 88,7	

Horses from the Czar's Stables. WASHINGTON, July 23 .- Secretary Carlisle has directed that the collector at New York accept a nominal bond for eighteen horses imported for the Russian exhibit at Chicago. Thes borses come from the private stud farm of the Czar of Russia, and are said to be exceptionally fine types of the Russian borse. At the close of the fair it is the intention of the Czar to exchange these for American trotting

horses, and carry the trotters to Russic. Elding the Camel.

Correspondence Omaha Bee. Did you ever ride a camelf It is like no other ride under the sun. The camel is about eight feet high when he has all the kinks out of his long legs. Nature has not

particularly favored the camei in the way of physical beauty. He is always motheaten, shell-worn, faded and rickety. Where he is not angular he is lumpy. His hair is worn off in patches, feet square, and no one can count the joints of his tremulous, loosely-woven legs. His beauty is not enhanced by the soiled and tattered saddle of carpet and cheap ornaments which adorns his back, and the grimy helter in which his long, mournful head is bound. But the camel has made a hit at the fair, notwithstanding physical discrepancies. The camel is the comedian of Cairo street, in Midway Plaisance. He keeps the sunny street in a bubble of excitement and laughter. While he is tipping people into all sorts of frantic attitudes and angles, causing women to shrick and make a reckless display of pretty ankles and delicate lingerie, and sending an idle crowd into paroxysms of fanghter, he always maintains a slow and homely dignity which is perfectly natural-not acquired. Before the rider mounts the camel 18

made to kneel-no one can tel! how he does it. But he sort of telescopes himself, folds uplike a jackknife, settles in complete repose on a piece of matting and awaits his cargo. The driver, a big dusky man in a loose gown and twisted turban, rasps the prospective rider around the waist and deposits her on the saddle as though he were handling a sack of corn. she shows a desire to fall off and loses her hat as the camel staggers in rising he grasps her firmly by the ankles, and, in a volley of vehement Egyptian, begs her to keep cool and hang on. When she is securely seated the driver tugs at the halter and thumps the camel over the neck with his stick. At first the camel shakes his head in drowsy protest. Then suddenly his hindquarters begin to lift. They keep on lifting. It seems as though he is neing one end at a time. woman's hat falls over her eyes, she shricks and makes a frantic grab in the direction of the animal's tail. As she clings to this forty-degree incline the animal pauses, then he swings to the right and left with a drunken motion, causing her to give a good illustration of the movements used in swimming, and finally untangles his front legs. While she is tipped back to save herselt from sliding off the saddle and down his long neck. he lets out another link, and the front half

of his anatomy comes up with a bump. The woman gives a Comanche hoop and narrowly escapes tobogganing over his tail. After several repetitions of this comeup-a-notch movement the camel shakes the kinks out of all his lege and slowly turns around, wabbling like a boat caught and equilibrium a little shaky she finally starts on the ride down the street. All this time the hundred or two people who have been standing there an hour or more just looking on and having a good

time have been yelling with glee. When the ride is ended they return to the starting place. When it comes to dismounting the camel is a little uncertain. He may lower his rear haunches some eight feet at one lazy droop and allow the rider to slide gracefully over his tail, or he may swoop carelessly to the front and threaten a "header." Usually, however, he comes down by degrees, as before stated, merely telescoping himself, breaking each leg in a new place and giving his rider nothing more than a few uneasy swings backward and forward. Camel riding has become a craze in Midway, and you have not properly "done" the fair until you have had a camel

1,400 LIVES LOST.

Meager Details of Two Battles in Nicaragua with the Revolutionists

SAN JUAN DEL SUR NICARAGUA, July 29.-It is difficult to obtain information from the interior, but reports have reached here that General Zavata has strongly fortified Granada and has organized an army of 4,000 men to defend the city. Details of the battles fought at Mateares, where the government forces made their first defense of Managua, and the one at Managua, when the government troops were forced to evacuate the capital, are gradually coming in. General Zelay, who sided in the overthrow of Sacaza and afterward joined the revolutionary party of Leon, led the attacking troops on each occasion. A determined resistance was made by the government forces, commanded by General Avitez, the commanderin-chief. There was desperate fighting at

The loss of life was enormous. General Zavala, President of Granada government, admits that six hundred men lost their lives in two engagements, but the lowest estimate placed by impartial observers upon the combined loss of the two armies in the battles of Mateures and Managua is from 1,000 to 1,400 lives. The fighting was at close range and the most desperate ever witnessed in Nicaragua.

THE FARNER'S INDEPENDENCE. The One Class of Men Sure of a Living in Hard T m .

Minneapolis Tribune. Among the reports of business assignments we hear nothing about the assignments of farms. Banks may suspend, but the farms go on growing crops twenty-four hours in the day and seven days in the week. Railroads may fall into the bands of receivers, but the farms know no receiverships. Mines and factories close down, but the farms continue production to the full capacity. Though the business world be agitated with failures and bankruptcy, the farms find their worst afflictions in the weeds and the weather. The stock exchange witnesses shrinkages in corporate values reaching from 50 to 90 per cent .: but the farm loses nothing in its fertility and but little in its market value. The wage-earner in the shops and factories may lose employment; but the farmer has no fear of losing his job or his living as long as there are human mouths which must have bread. The financial, commercial and manufacturing world may go to smash;

but his soil insures him a living. It is only a few months since we were assured from the Populist stump that the government and all industry were conducted to fatten the "robber baron" manufactorers and miners, the "plutocratic" bankers, the "thievish" commercial middlemen, the gamblers on the stock exchange, the monopolies and trusts, and the "corporation railroad cormorants." But the victims of the business reverses of the past six months have been, not the farm-

ers, but the said alleged plutocrats. Farming is the sprest, safest and most evenly profitable business that men proseoutes. For the same amount of capital, businessability and experience, risk and nervous strain, enterprise and confinement to business, no other field gives the same certainty and adequacy of returns. Only 10 per cent. of farmers fail, as against 90 per cent, of those in trade; and of that 10 per cent, how many studied their business? The 10 per cent. that fails at farming would scarcely succeed in manufacture, trade or banking. Storms and drouth may ruin or diminish this or the other crop. but they seldom or never are able to wipe out the entire grain, pasture, vegetable. dairy and live stock productions of the farm and prevent the securing of a living. In times of financial depression prices for farm products may be low; but so are the prices of the articles which the farmer has to buy. It matters not how poor business is, the world must have bread and butter, meat and vegetables. People may get along without scores of comforts and luxuries, and without even new clothes, but they cannot forego food. The farmer can live in comparative comfort under his own vine and fig tree with a home and plenty of the best food, while the rest of the world goes bankrupt and starves. In times of financial stress the calamity party might consistently take unto itself the bankers, merchants, mannfacturers, brokers and railroad men; but

not the tillers of the soil, the landlords of the homesteads.

New York Recorder. There are two things that you cannot make the soda-fountain man believe-that everybody is out of town and that business is dull.

When to Get an Accurate Opinion,

A man never hears a woman's opinion of him until she has been married to him a Raum, who asked permission to take a few years.

CHECK REIN ON MR. CRISP

The "Off" Horse in Cleveland's Wild Team Will Not Give Much Trouble. 2

Some Uncertainty, However, Regarding the Conduct of the Senatorial Nag-Senator Hill on "Personal Liberty."

NEW HOUSE COMMITTEES, Crisp Will Arrange Everything to Meet the

President's Wishes. NEW YORK, July 20. - The World's Washington special says: Mr. Crisp will organize the House in harmony with the wishes of the administration. This is not due, necessarily, to any agreement be has made, but because he desires to carry into effect Democratic policy, and the Democratic policy, he believes, is that which has been determined upon as best by the administration. Whether Mr. Bland goes to the head of the coinage committee or not that committee will favor the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. As to Mr. Bland himself, it is not yet determined that he will again be chairman. That rests largely with himself. If he be appointed chairman the majority of his committee will not be in sympathy with his free coinage sentiments. The leading committees of the House will all be in accord with the President's views, Inother words the House of the Fifty-third Congress will be differently organized from the House of the Fiftysecond Congress. Mr. Crisp has expressed his purpose to organize his committees so that they will be helpful to the President's wishes. Mr. Crisp could not be elected without a contest, possibly not at all, if he had not been thus inclined for unity of actien with the administration. Besides the changes that will be made in the coining committee there will be radical changes in the complexion of the ways and means. the appropriations and the rules committees.

SENATOR DAVID B. HILL.

He Talks to Hop Growers, but Is a Great · Dodger of the Silver Question. UTICA, N. Y., July 29 .- Senator David B. Hill delivered an address to-day at Sylvan Beach, before the Hop-growers' Associa-

tion. His subject was "Personal Liberty."

"In the realm of labor and in the domain

and in part he spoke thus:

of industry, the principle involved in personal liberty cannot be too frequently asserted. The fact cannot be too strongly emphasized that every man's labor is his own, and that he can do with it as he pleases. He has a personal right to name his own wages, his own hours, his own duties, and all the other terms under which he is willing to be employed, and if they are satisfactory to the one who hires an agreement is reached and there is an end of the controversy between them. The contract is a personal matter with which no other workingman or employer has a right to interfere. It is a bargain between two competent contracting parties and it is nobody's business but their own. They are free from the restrictions of say other employer or employe, and are not subject to the control or dictation of any association or organization to which they do not belong, and to which they do not owe any allegiance. These considerations of the relative rights of individuals engaged in labor pursuits, about which there ought not to be any dispute among wellinformed men, do not conflict with obligations which workingmen assume when they voluntarily join labor organizations, except in the matter of personal honor, which may be involved and which may require submission to the conclusions of a majority. The legal rights of such individuals unquestionably remain the same, irrespective of the question of such membership. They always must be deemed to reserve the abstract legal right of repudiating such membership whenever they so prefer, their withdrawal only occasioning such minor forfeitures as reasonable by-laws might inflict. They cannot be compelled to act against their will. Their personal rights cannot be jeopar-

peace and welfare of our free institutions occasioned by the manifestations of power and alleged defiance of authority on the part of certain labor organizations in the Western States. * * In my opinion, citadel of personal liberty in this country is more in danger of being undermined by the ill-considered opinions of some of its indues, straining doubtful points, and invoking quibbles in favor of corporate power, and creating legal fictions to cripple the efforts of honest labor struggling against great odds to assert its dignity, than from all the arbitrary demonstrations that were ever made by workingmen." Speaking of the "tendencies of times." Mr. Hill said: "The mercantile exchanges in our great cities are clamoring for relief from laws which restrict their business in accordance with old-fashioned plans and notions; and they are seeking tobave their contracts rendered as free as the air we breathe. The whole country is at last awakening to the impropriety of making our money metals a matter of merchandise by the government itself and are hoping that a patriotic Congress soon to convene will faithfully respond with promptitude to the demands of public sentiment in that regard. It is not to be inferred that all the efforts to which I refer to relieve business from existing legal and other restraints are to be regarded as commendable, or can be accepted without serious question. Those who demand that money shall be tree, that usury laws shall be abolished, and the charge for the use of money shall be a matter of contract between the borrower and the lender, can bardly expect a ready acquiescence in their proposition."

"In that view I fail to appreciate the

anxiety of a certain learned jurist of

another State who, in a recent address,

seemed to apprehend serious danger to the

HUNTING FOR EXCUSES.

Belittling Methods of Commissioner Lochren to Cut Off Pensions Exposed. WASHINGTON, July 29.-Ex-Assistant Secretary Bussey and ex-Commissioner Tanner give a very positive and circumstantial contradiction to Deputy Commissioner Bell's statements to the effect that sixteen employee of the Pension Burean whose pensions were illegally increased in 1889 by Commissioner Tanner were still drawing their pensions at the increased rate in contempt of specific instructions given by Assistant Secretary Bussey that the old and lower rating be restored. They also deny the further statement that these orders of Assistant Secretary Bussey had been secreted and were only recently discovered by Commissioner Lochren, Examinations of the alleged decisions discloses the fact that only four of them bear any specific date, five are dated August, 1889, and the others have no date whatever. All of the cases except two are signed by Assistant Secretary Bussey, one of these having no signature and the other his name in typewriting. When the attention of ex-Commissioner Tanner was called to the matter he stated very emphatically that he had never seen the alleged decisions, although he remained in office until Sept. 12, 1889, nor had be ever heard of them until to-day.

Ex-Assistant Secretary Bussey was seen his office and said that no such decisions as were referred to and quoted had ever been promulgated from his office. During the Tanner investigation he had, on his own motion, taken up a number of cases of pension employes who, he believed, he been illegally rerated, and wrote out a decision in each case. They were formulated with a view to their being shown to the President and Secretary Noble as aids in their investigation and understanding of the cases, and also with a view to their enbequent official promulgation if they met with their approval. They did not meet with the approval of the Secretary. who decided on another course procedure. as indicated letter to Congress on the subject. The cases as written up were signed by Mr. Bussey simply, hesaid, toidentify them to the President and Secretary Noble. After it had been decided not to issue the decisions as prepared, General Bussey says he put them in his deak, where they remained for many months. On one occasions he showed them to Commissioner

over at his lessure. This permission was granted and about twenty out of fifty or sixty decisions were taken away. Gen. Raum had no doubt forgotten to return them, and so the "secreted decisions" were discovered, and the conclusion instantly reached that large sums of money had been paid out contrary to the instructions contained therein. General Bussey stated with earnestness that the alleged decisions were not decisions, nor were they ever copied and promulgated as such as was well understood by General Raum and the chief officers of the Pension Bureau.

New Postmasters for Indiana.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal Washington, July 23.-The following postmasters were appointed in Indiana today, all to fill vacancies caused by removal: Decker, Knox county, W. S. Case, vice S. A. Jordan; Miami, Miami county, E. W. Humrickhouse, vice Beecher Harrell; New Salabury, Harrison county, W. B. Deweene, vice Eliza A. Fouls; Pierceton, Kosciusko county, M. F. Brosnahan, vice T. H. Foster; Circleville. Clinton county, W. H. Frier, vice Charles Howard; Warren, Hunting-ton county, W. R. Hamilton, vice Hiram Brown; Westfield, Hamilton county, W. F. Stout, vice Miss May Smith; Westport, Decatur county, Sanford Grayeon, vice W. M. McCullough; Wheatheld, Jasper county, P. E. Davis, vice W. H. Smiley.

Hoke Smith to Be Burned in Effey. CINCINNATI, July 29 .- A dispatch from Portsmouth, O., to the Enquirer says that at Rome, O., the action of the Pension Department in dropping from the rolls an old soldier will result in the burning in effigy to-night of Secretary Hoke Smith. The man is J. L. Reed, and he is eighty-three years old. His pension was his only means of support. Losing it affected his mind so that he is now a maniac, and will have to be taken to an asylum. He was a member of Col. Robert G. Ingersoli's Eleventh Illinois Cavalry. His pension has not been canceled, but discontinued pending inves-

A. L. New Appointed Senator. CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 29 .- Governor Osborne does not confirm or deny the rumor that Senator Beckwith has resigned. It is definitely known, however, that the Senator has resigned and tha this successor is appointed. The Senator will be A. L. New, recently appointed internal revenue collector for Colorado and Wyoming.

General Notes. The Navy Department to-day awarded contracts for supplying about a million pounds of steel gun forgings to the Midvale and Bethlehem companies, of Pennsyl-

Senator Quay is positive in his declaration that Congress must repeal the Sherman silver law, but what would be done beyond that he is not prepared to say. The army officers are about to test at Frankfort Arsenal samples of smokeless powder, made by the California Powder Robert H. Barclay, chief clerk railway

mail service, Helena, Mont., has been promoted to the position of superintendent of the tenth division, railway mail service, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn.

AMERICAN FINANCES.

Brief Summary of the Marvelous Financial Resources of United States People, John S. Heaton, in New York Recorder. The first six months of 1893 saw more numerous failures of business houses in this country then had occurred in any corresponding period. Within the same time financial experts have figured out the loss by the shrinkage of prices of speculative

securities at from \$700,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000, But such figures and facts, while proving the gravest necessity for wise congressional action, are very deceptive when taken as the measure of an actual loss. There is a brighter side to the picture in the marvelous tinancial prosperity of the plain sixty million people who are not "on the street." Their accumulated resources are incomparably greater than those of the English or German people and dwarf even the famous "stocking-toe banks" of France. Begin with the savings banks. These have, in round numbers, \$1,800,000,000 in deposits, almost entirely the property of the com-paratively poor. New York's banks alone have \$600,000,000 or thereabout. These huge deposits alone would give \$30 for each man. woman and child in the country, and represent, of course, a much larger average for provident ones.

Even more astounding than these figures is the recent estimate of United States Commissioner Carroll D. Wright that there are 2,0.0,000 shareholders in building and loan associations with assets of \$900,000,000. The more these figures are examined and analyzed the more impressive they become. Barring a few scraps and remnants, every dollar of this money has gone into people's homes. At an average price of \$4,500, 200,000 homes are represented by this sum. The average cost is undoubtedly lower, the total number larger. Only the extant series are represented in this computation. As the system has been in operation some sixty years, probably the matured series bave amounted to considerably more. Half a million homes are undoubtedly to-day the total result of building and loan opera-

Estimate \$2,500,000,000 as the presumable raine of homes bought by extant and extinet building and loan series, and \$1,800,-000,000 as the savings bank deposits of the people who in any other land would be poor. The story is not half told, the farmer proprietor is in this country almost as typical as the tenant farmer in England. and his wealth does not appear in these magnificent totals. Farmers do not, as a rule, deposit in savings banks for the same reason that merchants do not, on account of the convenience of check payment in their business. They are the backbone of the country, these farmers. The census can give no idea of the billions of their wealth, but they are many. Still unrepresented are the village homes acquired without the help of the building associations. There are many villages to the middle States where a very small minority of the people live in rented houses. Even in factory regions one hears of such surprising cases as Woonsocket, where nearly half the people live in their own homes.

The financiers, those buzzing flies who think they turn the wheel, are sending their families to Norway this year because living is cheap there. But the plain people are doing very well at home, thank you. Dull times may inconvenience them, but not quite as if they were living hand to mouth. Of \$47,000.000;000 assessed valuation of this country, of the much larger actual value of American property, theirs is the larger share. No other land can say the

M. Zola.

Harper's Weekly. Having completed the chrenicles of the line of Rougon-Macquart, M. Zola has been saying that he has already written too much, and that he wishes now that he could do some talking. He has much that he wishes to say. He desires to devote himself for the rest of his life to the defense of certain social theories, but he wants to do it not with his pen, but by word of mouth. But alas for M. Zola! He declares that he has not the speech-making faculty. He finds that talking and writing exercise two different divisions of the mechanism of the head, and that the oratorical machinery in his head will not work. The gestures, the exaggeration of thoughts and words, the magnetism, that go into successful speechifying he has not got, and despairs of attaining.

He may console himself with the reflection that his experience is not novel. Speech-making does not come by practice in writing books. There are men like the late editor of Harper's Weekly, who talk as well as they write, and do both with consummate skill, but it happens oftener the other way. The orator's tricks of speech are apt to be blemishes in his writing. The writer gets the habit of thinking with his pen, and finds himself when called upon to think without it too much like a cripple deprived of his crutch.

- But let M. Zola comfort himself. In these times, as between cratory and literature, he has chosen the better part. He will return to his desk presently and defend the social ideas of his choice in the way he knows best. If he yearns uncontrollably to speak, he can begin by lecturing, which is a thing between writing and oratory, and perhaps after awhile he will learn oratory

Well, Yes.

Kansas City Journal. When Kansas Sunday-school pionics get drunk and go on a general eye-gonging. nose-breaking jamboree it is about time for Kansas people to quit talking about prohinumber of them to his office and look them | bition prohibiting.

MARK'S MOTHER

A SHORT STORY BY

EDGAR FAWCETT,

Will be printed in the

NEXT ISSUE, AUG. 6

It is a study of New England character, dealing with a murder mystery, a mother's love and a mother's hatred for the woman who wrecked her son's life.

No other Indiana paper will have this story. You will find it in the

Sunday Journal

OF AUG. 6.

NOTICE-GRAND ENCAMPMENT BONDS On Tuesday, Aug. 1, next, the city of Indianapolis will place in the hands of the city treasurer \$35,000 of her bonds, made to raise money to aid in defraying the expenses of the grand encampment of the G. A. R., to be held in this city in September next. These bonds will be of the denominations of \$500 and \$1,000, will be dated Aug. 1, and will draw 6 per cent. interest, with coupons attached. Twenty thousand dollars of them will be paid April 20, 1894, and \$15,000 Nov. 20, 1894. Persons wishing to in. and \$15,000 Nov. 20, 1894. Persons wishing to invest in these bonds will apply to V. M. Backus, treasurer, at his office in the Courthouse.

WILLIAM WESLEY WOOLLEN, July 29, 1893.

DIED ON HER DOORSTEPS.

Frank Harris Commits Suicide, Dying in Front of His Wife's House.

Frank Harris, aged thirty years, committed suicide on the doorstep of the house at No. 60 Cook street, last night, at about 1 o'clock. He has been employed in a wholesale house on South Meridian street and his death occurred on the doorstep of the house in which his wife lived. He came there about the hour named and asked permission to kiss his children, of which he had two, then stated that all was over, went to the step of the house and took poison. He told his wife, a few minutes before the deed, that he had written to his brother and told him all of the circumstances which had led him to the deed. He had been married about eight years and had lived in Indianapolis about two years, having resided in Kokomo before that time. He did not tell his wife the reason for his act. The poison that he took was a mixture of eyanide of potash and nitrate of silver. He purchased it at Pantzer's drug store. He came in there at about midnight and asked permission to write a letter. That was refused him, the clerk in attendance thinking him too rough a customer to have about. He then purchased the poison, saying that he wanted it for the purpose of finishing off some photographs. He wrote his letter in the Bates House, and dropped it in the letter box at the corner. Then he went to where his wife was

His wife said that they had not been livng together for about six months, and that the reason of their separation was that he had failed to provide for the support of his family. The cause of his suicide was due to despondency, and the belief that his wife would have nothing more to do with him. The police were at once notified of his death, but they did not respond, and it was several hours before the coroner was notified.

DR. H. B. CLARK'S ABSENCE.

He Causes His Wife Some Alarm, but He Turns Up All Right.

Dr. H. B. Clark's wife, who lives with hea mother and her husband, at 510 Talbots avenue, told a thrilling story last night te the police authorities about the strange disappearance of her husband, Dr. H. B. Clark, the day before, since which time she had heard nothing of him. She said be had been called away about 10 o'clock Friday night by some person in a back numbered 47, to see a man on Illinois street. The man's leg was broken. Her husband had not returned up to 8 o'clock last night when the young wife with her babe was at the police station with her story. The police began inquiries at once and the reporters started out on what promised to be a mysterious affair. Such an absence had never before occurred in the young doctor's home and the wife was at a less to know what had be-

come of him. At a late hour last night the residence was visited, but only the mother of the unhappy wife was at home. While a reporter was inquiring about the Doctor's absence he and his wife came up. When asked about his disappearance the young Doctor said he had no explanation to

fishing excursion with a party of friends." He would add nothing further, SECOND INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.

make, but added, "you might say I was on

Another Blaze Discovered in Coburn & Jones's Lumber Yard-An Arrest.

About 9 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in Coburn & Jones's lumber yard which, had it not been promptly extinguished, might have been disastrous. At 11:20 o'clock the night watchman discovered two persons in the yard, and ran them down, but they were released later, as no proof could be found against them. This is the second attempt that has been made to burn this yard.'

The County Board of Review. The County Board of Review yesterday raised the assessment of Harry D. Pierce from \$300, as returned by him. to \$35,000, and that of Mrs. Pierce was raised from \$1,800 to \$13,000. The board adjourned then, its time having expired by limitation.

A City Saved by Church Bells, New York Times

"I remember," said an old soldier last Sunday morning, "when chareh-going bells much more distant than those sayed the city of Atlanta. It is a story I never saw in print.

"In early August, 1864, General Sherman had closed in on Atlanta. The Eleventh Indiana Battery had placed in position, with our assistance, four sixty-four-pound rifle guns to shell the city with heavy artillery, under the command of Gen, John M. Brannan. Our regiment, the Second Massachusetts, had had sunday morning inspection and parade, after which the men of the regiment went to the bill back of the camp to see the effect of the fire on the city lying below us and two and a half miles away. "We could see the churches of Atlanta, from the spires of several of which were floating rebel flags. The batteries were in position, the guns were shotted, the fuses

were in and an officer stepped up to pull the lanyard to fire the first shot. As he lifted his band the sound of a church bell ringing the people to worship fell on his ear. "For a moment there was silence. The officers looked from one to the other and the shot was not fired that day. The Sunday church-going bell was too much for the I'weiftieth Corps of Sherman's army. But on Monday the city got it."